

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, DECEMBER 6, 1856.

THE FAIR.

The friends of this efficient anti-slavery instrumentality, will remember that the time for sending in their contributions is near at hand. The Fair will be held on the 24th and 25th of the present month. Let us suggest that the contributions should be liberal. We have now the opportunity for successful anti-slavery labor. The means only are wanted for this purpose; this is the object of the fair to supply. All kinds of marketable productions may be forwarded and the managers will see to it that they are economically converted into money, and that efficiently expended in aid of the good cause of Freedom.

WENDELL PHILLIPS LECTURES.

The people of Salem had a rich treat, last Saturday and Sunday in the lectures of Wendell Phillips. On Saturday evening he delivered to a full house, his justly celebrated lecture on the *Lost Arts*. Therein he administered a needed lesson to the overweening self-sufficiency of our people, who imagine that wisdom was born with them. He made it apparent, that nations of antiquity which we often speak of as barbarians, had in some of the arts, a knowledge and skill, far in advance of that known to the highest civilization of the present day. The great point of superiority of the present civilization over that of the past, is in the art of printing, which diffuses the knowledge of the present age among the people, and thus secures its preservation as well as its increased contribution to the stock of general happiness. In the olden time, knowledge was shut up in the palaces of Kings and the cloisters of Monks, and thus served to give power and perpetuity to despotism.

On Sunday, Mr. Phillips delivered two lectures on the subject of Slavery. We cannot attempt to give our readers even a sketch of these masterly addresses. They evinced great clearness of moral vision and unswerving fidelity to principle and were eminently calculated to induce his hearers to take the highest moral ground in favor of freedom, as the only successful method for the overthrow of slavery. He presented most impressively the strength and resources of the slave power and enquired for the successful means of encounter with it, and urged with much force of logic, and beauty and pertinency of illustration, the impossibility of securing freedom to the slaves while bound in our present union with slaveholders. The States alone and not the General Government are competent to any efficient action in opposition to slavery. They should follow in the course indicated by the judiciary of Wisconsin and assert their sovereignty in protecting the personal liberty of their citizens.

The audiences filled the Town Hall and hung upon Mr. Phillips' words with an interest absorbing everything else. Besides the people of Salem, there were persons present from many of the surrounding towns, some having traveled twenty-five miles to enjoy the pleasure of listening to this faithful and eloquent friend of the slave. The influence of the meeting was eminently good, and will be seen hereafter.

SOUTHERN POLICY.

Governors' Messages.—The Governor of North Carolina, in his message to the Legislature, vents his indignation at the loss Minister Wheeler sustained in the emancipation of Jane Johnson and her children by the aid of Passmore Williamson. What the Legislators are going to do about it we do not exactly know.

The Governor of South Carolina considers the recent election as no settlement of the question between the North and the South, but only a truce. He thinks that every species of labor should be in the hands of the Slaves and advocates the reestablishment of the foreign slave trade. He declines to lay before the legislature the anti-slavery extension resolutions of New Hampshire, which the Governor of that State had transmitted to him for that purpose.

We append an extract from Governor Adams' Message, expressive of his conviction that all labor should be performed by slaves. He says: "If we cannot supply the demand for slave labor, then we must expect to be supplied with a species of labor we do not want, and which, from the very nature of things, antagonistic to our institutions. It is much better that our factories should be worked by slaves—that our hotels should be served by slaves—that our locomotives should be manned by slaves, than that we should be exposed to the introduction from any quarter, of a population alien to us by birth, training and education, and which, in the process of time, must lead to that conflict between capital and labor, which makes it so difficult to maintain free institutions in all wealthy and highly civilized nations where such institutions as ours do not exist." In all slaveholding States true policy dictates that the superior race should direct, and the inferior perform all manual service. Competition between the white and black man for this service may not disturb Northern sensibility, but it does not exactly suit our latitude."

Thus it seems to be the purpose of Governor Adams and his class, to render slaves so cheap by importation, that many of the present white non-slaveholders may be able to enjoy the luxury of flagging their own chattels, and if they are so thrifless as not to be able to attain this cheapened dignity of slaveholders, why expell them from the State. It has long been the policy of the slave States to expel free colored laborers from their borders, rightly judging them to be the most dangerous foes to freedom. Hence the Southern patronage to the Colonization Society and the base persecution of this class of persons socially, and by the force of law. Now they seem disposed to extend this principle more rigidly, to the expulsion of free labor in all its forms. Free labor is dangerous to Slavery. Hence they propose to treat laborers as they treat Abolitionists and free negroes. But two classes of men must live in the South, Masters and Slaves. All others must share the same fate—free thinkers, free speakers, and free laborers, whether white or black. The slaveholders indeed, are more in dread of the insurrection of free white laborers than of insurrections of their black slaves; hence they rob the Post Office, banish book sellers, and muzzle the press. Their only safety is in shrouding all around them with the darkest of ignorance and expelling from among them all the elements of intelligence and good society. Slavery belongs to the age of barbarism and it is the true policy of its friends to bring back its rule. As fast as possible the slaveholders are inaugurating this their true policy.

The Charleston papers support the position of the Governor for the reopening of the foreign trade. The Charleston Standard of Nov. 26th says: "The principal feature of the Governor's Message which we publish to-day, is the proposition to re-

move Congressional restrictions from the African slave-trade, and in this we think we see the dawn of a new era in South Carolina. The South has been weak, and in danger because she has ever been upon the defensive, and it is to be regretted that her endurance is ever equal to indolence; but when we take the aggressive attitude and stand before as their peer and equal, they will bend in supplication to us for that very forbearance which we have been content to ask of them. And it is as the first movement in this direction—the first step to this result—the first official utterance of a spirit of Southern independence that we regard the Message of Gov. Adams as the most important document that has appeared in the country since the period of the Revolution. It is a step which will need to be followed from the South as already shown the purpose and the ability to reward her champions; one Representative from South Carolina has already found that in that way glory lies; others will make the same discovery; and we believe that the tide of events will now roll on with accumulated volume, until the South shall be redeemed from her degradation or become the sovereign arbitress of her own destiny.

The Charleston Mercury of the same date says: "Another topic which is likely to excite something more than interest, is the recommendation of the revival of the African Slave Trade. We suppose it will occasion violent bursts of philanthropy and scolding from the Northern press, particularly, as it is the first time that a high public functionary, in the discharge of his official duties, has made such a recommendation. One objection has been urged strongly against it, privately, that if the trade were reopened, the New Englanders would monopolize the profit. This would doubtless be the case, but we consider it by no means, a decisive objection. They would, undoubtedly, absorb the trade, and they would realize the immediate profit of it, but the South would gain advantages in the increase of her population and industrial resources. We might be satisfied with our share of the adventure. But one thing, we think, should be insisted upon steadily and persistently—that the slave-trade, when revived, should be put under the same protection and restriction of law as the emigrant trade. But all possible legal protection should be made to surround the trade in slaves; and that, while they raised the masters and owners of the vessels from the condition of pirates and outlaws, they should also secure to the slaves themselves comfortable food, and good treatment in their passage across the ocean. It is the outgrowth of the slave-trade that has made it a system of cruelty. Give it the protection and regulations of law, and it would naturally fall into a system of humanity, where the interests of the owners and the well being of the slaves are perfectly harmonious.

ANTI-SLAVERY EFFORTS.

Now that the Election is over, and the ears of the people are to be had for the cause of the Slave, Abolitionists are up and doing with vigorous efforts to extend their principles. The American Society is commencing a vigorous campaign in New York, and our Pennsylvania friends are awake and active as will be seen by the accompanying article from the Standard. Mr. Foss is successfully engaged in north Indiana and Michigan. In Ohio we hope to do something during the winter, though it is little at present for want of men and women for the work. We hope to have some aid by and by; in the mean time let each do what he can in the circulation of tracts and documents, and by local discussions, debates, &c., in our towns and school districts. Let every abolitionist be well provided with tracts. They are to be had of Joel M. Millan, Salem, by sending the price of their postage, a mere trifle, either in money or stamps.

We hope our Pennsylvania friends will not suspend their efforts to enlighten the people. Many of their old campaign documents are capital and they will find readers now comparatively unprejudiced, who would not look at them a year ago. Let us combine every possible effort from all classes, to enlighten the public mind and abolitionize the public sentiment of the nation. If we had not another election for eight years we might hope by that time to abolish slavery. But as there is to be another one in less than twelve months, we must all double our diligence and energy for the next six of them.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE AT LONGWOOD PENNSYLVANIA.

Pursuant to notice, an Anti-Slavery Conference was held in Longwood meeting-house, near Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa., on Sunday, November 23d. At the opening prayer, a large number of audience assembled. The meeting was opened with an address from Lucretia Mott, in which she urged the duty of self-examination so that we might all see how far we are faithful to the claim which the slave has upon us. Anti-Slavery does not consist in attending meetings, and in enjoying the pleasures of social intercourse afforded on such occasions, nor in listening to the words of eloquent speakers; but it is an earnest, everyday work, making us unceasing in our exertions, untiring in our perseverance, until the victory is won. The speaker desired that all the great issues involved in the agitation of this question should be placed before the people, she thought there was too much timidity evinced by many Abolitionists in meeting the question of "No Union with Slaveholders," and hoped that the present favorable opportunity would be seized for the purpose of placing before the people the exact relations they bear toward slavery, while consenting to the Constitution and the Union.

After Mrs. Mott had concluded, Thomas Whitson moved that the meeting be permanently organized by appointing James Mott as President and Reuben Fumison and Jacob White as Secretaries. Carried. J. M. McKim then proceeded to state the purpose for which this meeting was called together. Its object was to adopt some concerted method of action, by which anti-slavery truth may be circulated among the people of this section. We have only to determine that they shall be taught, and, carrying that determination into effect with unflinching zeal, we shall meet with entire success.

Thomas Whitson moved, in order to bring the subject fairly before the meeting, the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will hold fifty meetings in the Counties of Chester and Lancaster, as well as other convenient places, between this time and the 1st of April next.

Pending the adoption of this resolution, an interesting discussion ensued, which was participated in by William Barnard, Thomas Worrell, J. M. McKim, J. M. McKim, Thomas Worrell, John Jackson, Abner Haines, Mary C. Wilson, Thomas Whitson, Anna Pusey, Thomas Garrett, Thomas Agnew, James Jackson, Thomas Hamblin, Esther Hayes.

This Committee was also instructed to use their best efforts for the circulation of documents, as much as possible, among those who have hitherto been out of the reach of anti-slavery publications. The result was a satisfactory understanding on the part of the Conference, and the unanimous adoption of the resolution.

The following persons were appointed a Committee of Arrangements, to carry the above resolution into effect. J. M. McKim, Thomas Worrell, John Jackson, Abner Haines, Mary C. Wilson, Thomas Whitson, Anna Pusey, Thomas Garrett, Thomas Agnew, James Jackson, Thomas Hamblin, Esther Hayes.

Pennsylvania. She possesses a fine poetic fancy, and a wealth of language, while all she says is marked with an earnestness of feeling which fully attests that her interest in the anti-slavery cause is not born of a selfish or a momentary only, but that it springs from her identification with the oppressed and outraged slave.

At the conclusion of her address, the Committee on Meetings announced several to be held in different neighborhoods, during the present and coming week.

THE PIOUS PRESIDENT.

Buchanan as it appears from the following letter and its endorsement in the New York Observer, is a saint, as well as President elect. The pious knave who writes this letter, doubtless hopes to be quartered for life on the American Navy as Chaplain, as he was his brother who certified to the holy, prayerful, Sabbath keeping, grace-saying character of Franklin Pierce.

The following letter will be read with equal interest by the friends and opponents of Mr. Buchanan. It is a very curious and very funny letter, in Philadelphia, in reply to a note of inquiry from this city.—N. Y. Observer.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1856. REV. AND DEAR SIR.—Your note of inquiry was duly received, and I take pleasure in saying that you were correctly informed as to my acquaintance with Mr. Buchanan, the President elect, and of my favorable opinion of his moral and religious character.

I became personally acquainted with him in the spring of 1842, in the city of Washington, at which time he was, I think, a member of the United States Senate; and when introduced to him, I found him with a Bible in his hand, and our first conversation was with reference to the divine authenticity of that book in which he most unequivocally expressed his firm belief, and most knowing to be a clergyman at the time.

My much-loved father, now deceased, who knew Mr. Buchanan most intimately for many years, and who was associated with him in the 27th Congress, always spoke of him as a man of the strictest Christian morality, and cherished for him an unqualified affection.

Mr. Buchanan is of Presbyterian ancestry, and I am informed that he has a pew in each of the Presbyterian churches in Lancaster, though I believe that he generally attends the second church, of which the Rev. Alfred Nevins, D. D. is the pastor, and said to be a very regular and devout in public worship, and being very catholic in spirit, he is accustomed to worship with christians of other denominations, when opportunity offers.

I have been informed by one of the settled ministers of Lancaster, that Mr. Buchanan is believed, by those who know him best, to be a Christian—his conduct in the great cause of humanity, his study of the Scriptures and devotion—that he makes "Joy's Morning and Evening Exercises" his daily companion, and that it is a matter of wonder and regret with many of its intimate friends that he, like too many of our public men, has so long neglected to give to the great cause a timely and public expression of his faith in Christ. In conversations which I have had with him, more than once expressed, with great tenderness and feeling, his desire for retirement from the duties and cares of public life—the importance of a due preparation for his last and final account, and his unwavering confidence in the grace of God, and his reliance on the prayers of the pious, and that his administration may be just what might be expected from his unstained moral character, his great experience and universally acknowledged stateship, and his earnest desire of every truly patriotic heart.

I have thus promptly answered your inquiries, and frankly communicated what I know and believe concerning our chief magistrate elect, and feel entirely justified in so doing, because of the very nature and the high and exalted position of the subject concerning the moral and religious principles of one called to fill a station of such prominence.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Many of the Republican party, strange to say, are not only blind to the evidence, which is irresistibly gathering from every quarter, both of the moral and the political necessity for a dissolution of this unnatural Union of free and slave States; but, while professing to be friends and servants of the Union, they are in the most unscrupulous and dishonest manner, still evincing a most rabid fear of the doctrines of uncompromising anti-slavery, and cry out with terror when a convention or lecture is appointed for their neighborhood, "Let us alone—depart out of our coasts." This is a cause which loves the light and counts no victory too small, and is not content with the mere abolition of slavery, but desires to see the Republics nothing but fair dealing and impartial criticism. We ask of them nothing more nor less than we ask of Whigs and Democrats—that they will put their unadorned and unadorned light and truth before the people, and let them see the truth as it is, and not as they would have it to be. We desire to see the Republicans nothing but fair dealing and impartial criticism. We ask of them nothing more nor less than we ask of Whigs and Democrats—that they will put their unadorned and unadorned light and truth before the people, and let them see the truth as it is, and not as they would have it to be.

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WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

The Seventh National Woman's Rights Convention was held in New York, on the 25th and 26th ultimo. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Martha C. Wright, of Auburn, President of the Convention held last year in Cincinnati, when the following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. LUCY STONE, of New York.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Lucretia Mott, of Pa.; Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, of Ohio; Mr. T. W. Higginson, of Mass.; Mrs. Cornelia Moore, of N. J.; Mr. A. Bronson Alcott, of N. H.; Mrs. Sarah H. Hall, of New York; and Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, of Kansas.

Secretaries—Mrs. Martha C. Wright, of New York; Mr. Oliver Johnson, of New York City, and Mrs. Henrietta W. Johnson, of New Jersey.

Business Committee—Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, Mr. Wendell Phillips, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mr. T. W. Higginson, Mr. James Mott, Mrs. M. A. W. Johnson and Mr. William Green, Jr.
Treasurer—Mr. Wendell Phillips.
Finance Committee—Miss Susan B. Anthony.

The meeting we are informed was eminently "a good one," maintaining a deep interest in its proceedings throughout, and the addresses were of high order. The Standard says of it:

"Mrs. Stone, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention at some length and in a very earnest manner, reviewing the history of the Woman's Rights Movement and drawing encouragement to future labor from past success. She was followed successively by Mrs. Mary F. Davis (wife of Andrew Jackson), Lucretia Mott, T. W. Higginson and Ernestine L. Rose. In the evening, in spite of a pouring rain, nearly a thousand people assembled to listen to addresses from Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, of Salem, Ohio, and Wendell Phillips. Mrs. Jones read a very able and lucid address, in which she unfolded the principles that underlie the movement and refuted various popular objections. Mr. Phillips spoke with the eloquence which is the never-failing charm of his efforts."

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS.—The American Anti-Slavery Society is still prosecuting its tract enterprise as fast as the means are furnished for publication. They have recently issued from the press, Eight Letters from Thomas Wentworth Higginson, detailing his experience in Kansas, originally published in the N. Y. Tribune. They give the important facts of the late outrages in Kansas, in small compass. It is a tract, well calculated to arouse the people to a sense of the result of their compromising course with slavery. Let all who would see freedom in Kansas, in Carolina or in Ohio, take hold vigorously to put this and others of the series of the tracts of the American Anti-Slavery Society, into extensive circulation.

A CITIZEN OF NEW YORK HELD IN SLAVERY.

A late number of the New York Tribune contains an appeal to the benevolent for \$700 to redeem from slavery a kidnapped citizen of New York, now held as a chattel in Georgia. He was kidnapped between Washington and Baltimore and has been in slavery for several years, his friends knowing nothing of him till about a year ago. Governor Clark on the presentation of the case appointed an agent to go to Macon, Ga., and attempt the liberation of the man. There he found the residence of the man who had formerly owned Henry, and he was called, but he had recently sold him, and refused to tell to whom. He however promised for \$700 to repurchase the man and restore him to his friends. Not unlikely this poor fellow may yet perish in slavery even should the \$700 be raised for the kidnapper.

BOOK NOTICES.

Auto-Biography of a Female Slave. Redfield, 24 Beekman street, New York, 1857.

This book came to hand a week since. We have only found time to sketch a little here and there through its pages, but whatever may be its merits or demerits otherwise it is unquestionably a book of absorbing interest, for we observed that one after another of our family picked it up to look at its title page, they hardly left it till it was concluded. We took it to the office to have the extracts copied which may be found on our first page to-day, and some of the printers had devoured the whole volume before the extracts were in type. It bears the impress of an inexperienced writer, but marks one full of promise. It will probably pass as a work of fiction, but it is full of the every day facts of slavery. The language it places in the mouths of its characters is not always what you would expect from persons in their condition, but the sentiment generally is that dictated by their circumstances. The author appreciates justice, has a relying confidence in truth and the book is worthy of a wide circulation and will do a good work wherever it goes. Its stirring incidents will induce many readers to pronounce it more attractive than *Dred*.

The modesty as well as the earnest spirit of the volume is seen in the concluding paragraph which is as follows:

"And so my history, go forth and do this mission! Knock at the doors of the lordly and wealthy; then, by the shaded lights of rosy lamps, tell your story. Creep in at the broken crevice of the poor man's cabin, and then make your complaint. Into the ear of the brave, energetic mechanic, sound the burden of your grief. To the strong-hearted blacksmith, sweating over his furnace, make yourself heard; and ask them, one and all, shall this unjust institution of slavery be perpetuated? Shall it dare to desecrate, with its vile presence, the new territories that are now emphatically free? Shall Nebraska and Kansas join in blood-spilling coalition to the South? Answer proudly, loudly, brave men; and answer, No! My work is done!"

PETTER'S MONTHLY for December closes the 8th volume. For the future the Publishers say they mean to relax no exertion to render the magazine constantly worthy of the public favor, and while it will continue to afford its readers amusement as well as instruction.

THE SCHOOL FELLOW.—We recommend the little folks in all the families where the Bugle goes to club together with their dimes, change ten of them with their father or some friend and send it to Dix, Edwards & Co., New York, for the next volume of the beautiful School Fellow. It will visit them once every month full of instruction and show them many beautiful pictures and make other suggestions for innocent and profitable amusement. We recommend you our young friends to send your own money, earned by your own labor. The magazines will then do you more good than though your Fathers or Mothers bought them for you. Don't therefore ask your friends to give you money to subscribe for the School Fellow, but ask them for some work to earn it.

The New York Tribune says, on what it believes to be reliable authority, that the Gen. Sec. of the State has been offered to Gen. Cass, and was accepted by the distinguished Michigan Senator, on Tuesday last.

it, and then send on your money and the books will be all your own, and you will be sure to read them these long winter evenings, after you have got your school lessons.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—Our readers will find an advertisement of this paper in our columns, which sets forth its special attractiveness. The Journal redeems its pledges.

THE REPUBLICANS OF COVINGTON, Kentucky, last week, organized an association for disseminating their principles in the State.

FROM INDIANA.

LEXINGTON, Ind. Nov. 21, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND ROBINSON: Thank God! the presidential election is over, and I could almost wish that another might never occur. Certainly I hope that such an election may never again curse any people. And I say this, not only with regard to the result of the election, but with equal regard to the principles on which it was conducted.

Of course every body expected that the democratic presses, would fulfill the prediction of Henry Ward Beecher, and "rain and hail storms of lies."—That all the crimes known to political campaigning would be resorted to by this foul party to make sure the triumph of the slave power over all the land. Of this I do not complain. The result could not have been otherwise. The cowardice and treachery of the wolf is as natural as the boldness and magnanimity of the lion. But I do complain in bitterness of soul, of the shameless disregard of principle with which the Republicans prosecuted their campaign. In their ardent success they compromised every principle of liberty, and abandoned utterly the cause of Human Rights. Mr. Banks, one of their most distinguished leaders declared that the party is not an anti-slavery party—that it goes for the union as it has been, and he hopes in God it ever shall be. He pledges his party to the Measures of 1820, and 1850 which he says, "gave peace to the country," and which the country "ought to make good." He even says that the question presented by the republicans is not whether slavery in the future shall go into the territories of the United States, but simply shall slavery go into Kansas.

I know indeed that a great number of the republicans were exceedingly mortified and grieved at this miserable twaddle of Speaker Banks, yet the party adopted it. They went into the canvass upon its doctrines; and whatever were the deservings of others they richly deserved defeat. I know indeed that much anti-slavery truth has been uttered by some of the Republican speakers. But take the campaign as a whole it is precisely after the pattern of U. S. Constitution. Human Rights asserted—as Rufus Cheate says in "glittering generalities" and then sold for the mess of pottage.

You know quite well how difficult it was during this campaign to get the ear of the people at all, for the cause of the slave. Go where you would at what time you would "Sunday excepted," and you would be quite sure to find time and place occupied by a political meeting.

You remarked to me, at the annual meeting of the Michigan A. S. Society, that we should be able to reach the people after the election. So far as my experience goes the result justifies your judgment.

I have recently held some very successful meetings in the towns of Fremont, Orland and Lexington, Indiana. I held three meetings in Fremont, three in Orland, and three in Lexington.

At Orland two years ago, when on a second visit to the place in company with C. S. Griffing, both the meeting houses were closed against us. We held a meeting in the Seminary which was largely attended. A faithful and clear exposure of the falsehood and duplicity used to procure the closing of the houses against us, was made by friend Griffing; and a word of rebuke and exhortation administered by myself, the last full friend Stephen Foster, was there, and both the churches were opened to him. The fact is, as one and faithful laborers of our friends Fox, and Carlton and others, has conquered Freedom of speech in Orland, the ministers are hostile as ever, but the people have left them nearly alone in their glory. I spoke Friday and Saturday evenings in the Baptist house, and Sunday P. M. in the Congregational House. All these meetings were well attended and the collections amounted to twenty one dollars and fifty one cents.

The present time seems to me to be very auspicious for the prosecution of Anti-Slavery labor; the political soil, which drinks up so much anti-slavery sentiment, to no good purpose, is laid up for the present. The people will mark, the difference between those laborers who have a six weeks' spasm each year and those who are ever at the work, in season and out of season, as earnestly the day after election, as the day before. I have a standing challenge for the Indiana Republicans. It is this: That if they will give the American A. S. Society during the next four years, one half the amount of money, which they have expended in this state, during the recent campaign, the American Society, will faithfully criticize their wicked position, induce all they can to leave their party, or a higher position, and then, secure them the state, for the Republican candidate, for the presidency, in 1860 by 30,000 majority and in proof of the society's ability to make this pledge good; I refer them to the results in Massachusetts and the other New England States—New York, and Ohio where the society's labors have been most abundant.

I am receiving many invitations to visit important localities, and the prospect of a successful winter's labor is quite encouraging.

Our convention at Angola, on the first Saturday, and Sunday, and the succeeding Monday, in Dec. promises to be a grand meeting.

Yours for truth without compromise,

A. T. FOSS.

KANSAS.

The special correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, in a letter dated Lawrence, Nov. 17th, says:

"As matters are now arranged, plain, smooth sailing will inevitably make Kansas a Slave State. Slavery is already established by law—logus law, it is true, but logus law has been declared to be the law, and we have a large portion of the United States army here to enforce it. The authorities declare that it shall be enforced, and that all the iniquitous usurpations are to be legalized and sustained. The Territorial Government and the Territorial Courts are mere tools in the hands of the leading villains who are at work to bring slavery into Kansas. Legal prosecutions for political offences are carried on in the most systematic and despotic way, and 'Democracy' in the shape of a dragon with sabre and revolver on one side, and a Border Ruffian with a United States' market on the other, governs Kansas. Such is the state of affairs in Kansas, and the American nation, the 'model Republic,' has just declared that it shall still exist. Where the honorable, just and peace-

able remedy is to come from, it would be difficult to say."

Nearly the whole military force has been moved from the valley of the Kaw. I have heard some rumors of invasions from Missouri to the south, and it is currently reported that we have another Missouri invasion from this quarter before the winter sets in. The Border Ruffians seem sure of making Kansas a Slave State. They have not relinquished the "wiping out" policy, but in trying to carry it out it is not impossible that the logus laws, bogus officers, and Kansas slavery may be things "wiped out."

The New York Tribune revives an anecdote which the elder portion of the Abolitionists will remember to have heard twenty years ago.

"A Northern member of Congress said to Henry A. Wise: 'How does it happen that you Southern gentlemen are so much outraged at what the Abolitionists say about the slave? Have you not affected you? Why not pass it over in silence? Attempt?' 'Ah!' replied Wise, shrugging his shoulders, 'I'll tell you why it is. It becomes what they say is so—d—d true!'"

CONGRESS—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Congress assembled on the 1st inst., and the first movement was the attempt of Whifflet to secure his seat and of his friends to endow the Rollin rule in the Territory. The content of this question occupied the time of the House that the President's Message was not read the first day. The vote was decided adverse to Whifflet's admission. But a reconsideration was ordered and the day occupied in staffing off a decision till the arrival of pro-slavery reinforcements.

On Tuesday the President's Message was read. The major part of it is made up of special pleading of the weakest sort in justification of the pre-slavery character of his administration. We copy that part of the Message entire, to the exclusion of several articles we designed for insertion. The receipts and expenditures of the government for the past year are stated as follows:

During the last fiscal year the receipts from customs were, for the first time, more than sixty-four million of dollars, and from all sources, seventy-three million nine hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and forty one dollars; which, with the balance on hand up to the 1st of July, 1855, made the total resources of the year to amount to ninety-two million eight hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars. The expenditures, including three million dollars in execution of the treaty with Mexico, and excluding public debt, amounted to sixty million one hundred and seventy thousand four hundred and one dollar; and, including the latter, to seventy-two million nine hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars, the payment on this account having amounted to twelve million seven hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

On the 4th of March, 1853, the amount of the public debt was sixty-nine million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars. There was a subsequent increase of two million seven hundred and fifty thousand and four hundred dollars, making a total of seventy-one million eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars. Of this sum of forty-five million five hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars, including premium, has been discharged, reducing the debt to thirty million seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars all which might be paid within a year without embarrassing the public service, being not yet due, and only repaid at the option of the holder, cannot be pressed to payment by the government.

The President proceeds with the vindication of his administration as follows:

Perfect liberty of association for political objects, and the widest scope of discussion, are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country. Our institutions are founded on the spirit of confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the people, do not forbid citizens either individually or associated together, to attack by writing, speech or any other methods short of physical force, the constitution and the very existence of the Union. Under the shelter of this great liberty, and protected by the laws and usages of the government they assail, associations have been formed, in some of the States, of individuals, who, pretending to seek only to prevent the spread of the institution of slavery into the present or future territories, not only have been really inflamed with desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States. To accomplish their objects, they dedicate themselves to the odious task of depreciating the government organization which stands in their way, and of calumniating, with infinite malice, not only the citizens of particular States, with whose laws they find fault, but all others of their fellow-citizens throughout the country, who do not participate with them in their assaults upon the Constitution, framed and sanctioned by our fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has secured. It has been conferred, the steady support and grateful reverence of their children. They seek an object which they well know to be a revolutionary one. They are perfectly aware that the change in the relative condition of the white and black races in the slaveholding States, which they would promote, is beyond their lawful authority; that it is a foreign object; that it cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for them, and the States of which they are citizens, the only path to its accomplishment is through burning cities and desolated fields, and slaughtered populations, and all there is most terrible in foreign conquest, and civil and servile war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disruption of a country embracing in its broad bosom a degree of liberty, and an amount of individual and public prosperity, to which there is no parallel in history, and substituting in its place a hostile government, driven at once and inevitably into mutual devastation and fratricidal carnage, transforming the now peaceful and felicitous brotherhood into a vast permanent camp of armed men like the rival monarchies of Europe and Asia. Well knowing that such a course could only be the means and the consequences of their plans, and purposes, they endeavor to prepare the people of the United States for civil war by doing everything in their power to deprive the Constitution and the laws of moral authority, and to undermine the fabric of the Union by appeals to passion and sectional prejudice, by instilling in its people a reciprocal hatred, and by educating them to stand face to face as enemies, rather than shoulder to shoulder as friends.

It is by the agency of such unwarrantable interference, foreign and domestic, that the minds of many, otherwise good citizens, have been so inflamed into the passionate and unbecoming attacks on the domestic institutions of the southern States, as at length to pass insensibly to almost equally passionate hostility towards their fellow-citizens of those States, and thus finally to fall into temporary fellowship with the avowed and active enemies of the Constitution. Ardently attached to liberty in the abstract, they do not stop to consider practically how the object they would attain can be accomplished, nor to reflect that, even if the evil were as great as they deem it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their violence and unconstitutional action. A question, which is one of the most difficult of all the problems of social institution, political economy and statesmanship, they treat with unbecoming intolerance of thought and language. Extreme begot extremes. Violent attack from the North begets its inveterate defence at the South. Thus in the progress of events we had reached that consummation, which the voice of the people has now so pointedly rebuked of the attempt, of a perjury

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

L. A. Hine is publishing at Cincinnati a Monthly Quarto paper, devoted to *Educational and Land Reform*. The Editor's last lecture on *The Highest Step*, are in course of publication in his paper, "The People's Paper" is the organ of Industry and the enemy of all forms of Aristocracy. The editor has given to reform the half of the best ten years of his life, and he expects to give the half of twenty years more. If he has any friends on earth, he hopes they will remember him now in his greatest affliction—the establishment of a paper—by getting Subscribers at 50 cts. single, five for \$2.00, twelve for \$4.00, and twenty for \$6.00 per annum. It is small, but so soon as a larger one can be had it will be forthcoming.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.—We learn from the Liberator that during the Month of January, William Wells Brown intends to make a tour West as far as Michigan, for the purpose of reading his Anti-Slavery Drama; and will return by way of Cincinnati, Columbus and Pittsburgh. Mr. Brown's Drama, and his method of presenting it to the public, has met with favor wherever he has gone. We welcome him most heartily in this effort to strengthen the moral back bone of the West.

A ROW AT WHEELAND.—Gov. Wise, Senator Douglas, John Slidell, and other distinguished members of the State Legislature, have been at Wheeland. It is understood that Mr. Bachman's constitutional timidity prevented him from attending to the important suggestions, or rather demands, of Wise. The immense majority cast against him in the North have made so deep an impression as to cause him to shrink from the extreme measures they propose to him. This hesitation has excited the ire of his Virginia aristocratic Highness, the illustrious and immaculate Wise. Slidell, more cowardly, but not less dangerous, strove to attain the same end. Even backed by Douglas, they could not extort a negative or an affirmative from the President elect. They secured in frightened him very much, but this very effect produced such extreme nervousness, that all will, courage and resolution had departed from him.

This five thousand dollar-raiser Mr. Wise thereupon flew into a tremendous passion, left in high dudgeon, refusing to eat a Thanksgiving dinner at Wheeland. He said Slidell evidently preferred Virginia corn cake and bacon to Pennsylvania buckwheat and turkey. — *Philadelphia Times*

OLD AND NEW MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Of the 150 members elected to the next (35th) Congress, 68 are members of the present Congress, nine have been members of preceding Congresses and not of the present, and 76 are elected for the first time. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, will continue the oldest member, having been elected for the fourth time. He is the only member who has been elected in 1850, twenty consecutive years of public service. The 77 past and present members of the 35th Congress represent 275 years of Congressional experience. Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and South Carolina have selected a majority of the present Congress, and including all former members re-elected, Indiana and Arkansas must be added to the list, while Maine will be just a tie. Present appearances indicate that the 35th Congress (the remaining members of which are to be chosen next Spring) will contain a large majority of old members, which so far as we are aware, has never before been the case. — *Of the Congress which assembled this winter for the last time, only 87 were re-elected members, and they mostly from the Southern States.* — *Ex-patch.*

THE DISMISSAL OF TYNG.

"We have but three words to say, 'served him right.' — *Church Journal (Episcopal).*

Served him right! How could he dare To touch the idol of our day? What if his shrine be red with blood? Why, let him turn his eyes away.

Who dares dispute our right to bind With galling chains the weak and poor? To starve and crush the deathless mind, Or hunt the slave from door to door?

Who dares dispute our right to sell The mother from her weeping child? To hush, with ruthless stripes and blows, Her shrieks and sobs of anguish wild?

'Tis right to plead for heathen lands, To send the Bible to their shores, And then to make, for power and pelf, A race of heathens at our doors.

What holy horror filled our hearts— It shook our church from dome to nave— Our cheeks grew pale with pious dread, To hear him breathe the name of slave.

Upon our Zion, faith and strong, His words fell like a fearful blight; We turned him from our saintly fold; And this we did to 'serve him right.' — *FRANCIS E. WATKINS.*

PHILA., NOV. 18, 1856.

News of the Week.

NEBRASKA.—An election for members of the Territorial legislature has just been held in Nebraska, and we learn from the Wyoming (N. T.) Telescope that the party lists were not drawn, the members chosen, so far as heard from are nearly all strong free State men. The editor of the Nebraska City News, a pro-slavery paper, was defeated.

GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., the distinguished author and Miss Anna Shaw, daughter of Francis G. Shaw, Esq., were married on Thursday in New York by Rev. Mr. P. M. Man.

MR. CURTIS is editor of *Putnam's Monthly*.

THE Ohio Statesman is a very much shocked, and James Redpath is a hired agent of the British Government, sent here to stir up civil war.

A public meeting held in Little Rock, Arkansas, recommended to the Legislature the passage of a law prohibiting all free negroes from coming to or settling in that State.

GEORGE EASON COLSON was recently banished from Madison County, Florida, by a lynch court, for the crime of being opposed to the institution of slavery. He was notified that in case of his return, or refusal to be banished, he would be treated as a rebel, to be kept in double durance in case of further refusal. He left, of course, and his family was assisted by the mob to follow him. He does not appear to have interfered with any body's negroes but the paper from which we copy and which approves of the lynchings, simply says that he was proved to be anti-slavery, and confessed it.

HUMAN BEINGS IN CHAINS.—About two weeks ago two colored men from Lynchburg, Va., came down on the Covington and Lexington Railroad to Covington, on their way to the land of freedom. On their arrival at this point they were arrested by the City Marshals for the sake of gaining a few dollars and locked in jail, thus depriving them of their liberty. On Friday evening last, the owner came down in search of them, and on Saturday morning had them handcuffed with heavy irons and walked through the streets of Covington, and from the jail to the land of freedom. We might comment on such outrages upon human beings; but sensible men will judge of such occurrences as these and decide which is right, *Slavery or Freedom.* — *Newport (Ky.) News.*

NEGRO KILLED.—A negro man by the name of Jim, upon the farm of Mrs. Isabella McClelland, near this place, was shot and killed, almost instantly, on last Wednesday evening, by the overseer, Mr. Robinson. The negro resisted an attempt by Mr. R. to correct some misdeed during the day; and had previously threatened and we learn, attempted violence. A legal investigation will be had of the affair. — *West Tennessee Whig.*

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Trains now run through direct on this road from Pittsburgh to Chicago. A change in the time of the passenger trains took place on Monday of this week. As now arranged, trains going West pass Salem as follows:

1st Passenger Express,	5.42, A. M.
Mail,	12.20, P. M.
2nd Express,	6.10, P. M.

GOING EAST.

2d Express,	1.57, A. M.
Mail,	9.37, A. M.
1st Express,	5.43, P. M.

This arrangement will suit our local business better than the old one. Persons may now leave Salem in the morning and visit either Cleveland or Pittsburgh, spending three or four hours in either place and return in the evening train.

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending Dec. 2.

Chancy Tupper, Randolph,	\$1.00-612
Luton Vane, Adrian,	2.00-592
Mrs. F. A. H. Way, Winchester,	1.50-574
Joseph Pickett,	50-591
Edmund Smith, Palestine,	1.50-595
Asahel Case, Eagleville,	21-583
Asahel K. Potter, Fairfield,	2.00-607

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION & FAIR.

An Anti-Slavery Convention and Fair will be held at Angola, Indiana, commencing on the First Saturday in December, and continue three or more days.

Henry C. Wright and A. T. Foss have agreed to be present, and it is expected that Mrs. Sarah Seymour of Waukegan, Illinois and S. J. Seymour will be present, and also address the Convention.

Let all the friends of freedom in our vicinity, in this crisis of our glorious contest, be present to strike a blow for Freedom.

The Convention will make its platform free to all, to utter the earnest thought that is within them.

TRY THE OHIO CULTIVATOR, FOR 1857.

IT IS THE FARMER'S & GARDENER'S OWN PAPER. — DEVOTED TO — GENERAL AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, GARDENING, FRUITS, &c. — **VOLUME XIII, FOR 1857.**

Will commence on the first of January. Published twice a month, 16 pages, and a cover. — **ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!**

No other paper of its size and quality is offered so cheaply to Clubs, viz:

Three copies for \$2; Six copies for \$4; Nine copies for \$6, and a copy extra to the getter-up of every club of 9. Payment always in advance.

Inquire at your Post Office, or send for a specimen and Prospectus, and get up a Club among your neighbors. Now is the time to look out for good reading for the winter.

S. D. HARRIS, Columbus, O., Editor and Publisher.

THE HOME JOURNAL.

EDITED BY MORRIS AND WILLIS.

We have the pleasure to return our most grateful thanks to the readers of the *Home Journal*, for the greatly enlarged audience with which we have been honored in 1856, and to offer our respects and the promise of our continued best services, for the year before us. With the privileged hearing that we have now secured, at the firesides of our whole vast country, it is only natural that we should feel additional responsibility, while, at the same time, we stir up our energies for new varieties of industry and enterprise.

The paper for the coming year is to be printed on new type, and its pre-eminence of clearness and legibility, so valuable to the eye and so needful for a family paper, is to be still more marked.

Our contents for 1857, we need scarcely say, will be as varied as the Life with which we keep pace. True and the ever changing World are the great backbones out of which we pick Wisdom and Amusement as we go—the exhaustless variety of event and novelty assuring us and to our readers, exhaustless themes and subjects of interest.

The Editors will still continue to devote their time and abilities exclusively to the *Home Journal*.

X. P. Willis proposes, in addition to his usual picturing of home life and rural family sympathies and interests, out-doors and in, to give more of the *Letters to Invidious*, which his experience has enabled him to write, and which have been so widely quoted; and, also, a series of *Portraits of Living Characters*.

George P. Morris, besides his usual constant labors upon the editorial department of the paper, will make it the work of his life to broaden first the new Sketches, Songs, Ballads, etc., suggested by the history and event of the passing time.

T. D. Aldrich has in preparation a Prose Poem, to be entitled *The Rose of Glen-Glen*; and this will be published in numbers, from week to week. Besides the labors of the Editors, the *Home Journal* will contain:

The communications of a brilliant list of original contributors:

- The core and history of new publications;
- The floating stories, brief romances, sparkling wit, fun and anecdote of the day;
- Poetry, paths and romance;
- The gossip and news of Parisian journals;
- Personal sketches of the conspicuous characters of the time;
- The stirring scenes of daily life;
- The chronicle of news for the Ladies;
- The "Fashions";
- The valuable information, as to statistics, discoveries and great events;
- Critiques of current Literature;
- And all that can be gathered, to interest the reader, from the World's constant overflow of action and intellect.

We need not remind our readers, perhaps, that we have correspondents, wholly unswerving, in the society of New York, and that, through these gifted and refined "mediums," we keep apprised of all that occurs, new, charming or instructive, in the brilliant circles of city life.

For the health, the moral improvement and the religious culture of families, we watchfully gather every new suggestion, and carefully chronicle all signs of Progress and Utility.

By unceasing vigilance and industry, and by skill acquired in long and successful practice, we hope still to keep the *Home Journal* undisputed as the best Family Newspaper in the world.

TERMS.—For one copy, \$2; for three copies, \$5; or one copy for three years \$5—always in advance. Address MORRIS & WILLIS, Editors and Proprietors, 107 Fulton-st., New York.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Western Anti-Slavery Society, will hold its annual Fair in Salem, Dec. 24th and 25th.

The object of the fair is so well understood by the abolitionists of this country, that we deem it only necessary to publish the time of its gathering, to secure the hearty and vigorous cooperation of a large circle of Anti-Slavery friends.

The past success of our efforts in raising means—and the faithfulness with which that means has been applied to the enterprise of abolishing Slavery in America—warrant us to expect a willing response to this appeal, corresponding to the starting emergency of the times.

We have not now to meet and abolish Slavery on its original ground only, but in the new and beautiful Territory of Kansas—in Washington, in Ohio—and in all the Northern States where the servile minions of the South can give it a place. — We are not however disheartened or disappointed, and shall apply ourselves with unwearied diligence, trusting as ever in the stern principle of justice and right.

We hope that no time will be lost in making the necessary arrangements to meet this demand; and among other things, we suggest the importance of forming sewing circles as speedily as possible in every neighborhood where there is the scripture number of "two or three" women in whose hearts the love of Freedom burns to labor, so that the great demand for needle and knitting work, in its rich and useful varieties may be amply supplied.

The committee will gratefully receive in muslins, produce, furniture, and all merchantable goods, whatever can be forwarded from this time till the Fair, thus affording an appropriate and varied season for the offering of each.

Margaret West, Ellen R. Pearson, S. N. McMillan, Mary E. Norris, Hannah M. Strawn, Sarah Shaw, Deborah G. Banzall, Lydia S. Sharp, Harriet Whitney, Jane M. Prescott, Sarah Boren.

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have issued the following Tracts for gratuitous distribution:

- No. 1. The United States Constitution, Examined.
- No. 2. White Slavery in the United States.
- No. 3. Colonization. By Rev. O. B. Frothingham.
- No. 4. Does Slavery Christianize the Negro? By Rev. F. W. Higginson.
- No. 5. The Inter-State Slave Trade. By John G. Palfrey.
- No. 6. The "Rain" of Jamaica. By Richard Hildreth.
- No. 7. Revolution the only Remedy for Slavery.
- No. 8. To Mothers in the Free States. By Mrs. E. L. Follen.
- No. 9. Influence of Slavery upon the White Population. By A. A. Phelps.
- No. 10. Slavery and the North. By C. C. Burleigh.
- No. 11. Disunion our Wisdom and our Duty. By Rev. Charles E. Hughes.
- No. 12. Anti-Slavery Hymns and Songs. By E. L. Follen.
- No. 13. The Two Alarms; or, Two Pictures in One. By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.
- No. 14. "How can I Help to Abolish Slavery?" or, Counsel to the Newly Converted. By Maria W. Chapman.
- No. 15. What are we, as Individuals, to do with Slavery? By Susan C. Cabot.
- No. 16. The American Tract Society; and its Policy of Suppression and Silence.

Being the Unanimous Remonstrance of the Fourth Congressional Society, Hartford, Ct.

No. 17. The God of the Bible Against Slavery. By Rev. Charles Beecher.

All donations for the Tract Fund, or for the circulation of any particular Tract of the above series, should be sent to Francis Jackson, Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Fifty Dollars will stereotype an eight-page tract and send a thousand copies of it.

Application for the above Tracts, for gratuitous distribution, should be made to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston, to the Anti-Slavery Offices, 128 Nassau Street New York, and 31 North Street, Philadelphia; to JOEL MCMILLAN, Salem, Columbia, Co., Ohio; or to JACOB WALTON, Jr., Adrian, Michigan.

The United States Constitution and its PRO-SLAVERY COMPROMISES. The Constitution a Pro-Slavery Compact; or, Extracts from the Madison Papers, etc. Selected by WENDELL PHILLIPS. Third Edition, Enlarged, 12mo., 208 pages. Just published by the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and for sale at 21 Cornhill, Boston. Also, at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York and Philadelphia. Price, in cloth, 50 cts.; in thick paper covers, 37 1/2.

Copies of this work will be sent by mail on the receipt of its price and the amount of postage, viz., forty-four cents for those in paper covers, sixty cents for those in cloth.

MRS. MARY A. DENISON writes for the Saturday Evening Post, *THE QUAKER'S PROTEGE*. See Prospectus in another place.

BARNABY & ARNOLD, Wish to announce to the citizens of Salem and vicinity, and to the public generally, that they have just received at their *CLOTHING STORE*, North Side of Main Street, Salem, Ohio, a new, extensive and superior stock of Goods, suitable for the FALL & WINTER TRADE. Our assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tricots, Satinets, Satins, Velvets, Figured Silks, &c., with Trimmings of all kinds to match, will be sold by the Yard or Made up to Order, at prices and in a manner that will compare favorably with those of any similar establishment in Salem or elsewhere. Also, a good assortment of Ready Made Clothing, Consisting of Frocks, Dresses, and Business Coats; Overcoats, Cloaks, Vests, Pantaloones, Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c., &c. Our Terms of Sale for the future are

READY PAY!!

which will enable us to sell a little better goods at a little lower prices than could be afforded on the credit system.

We can suit our customers with whatever they may want in our line, and we invite all desiring to purchase, to call, judge for themselves, and act accordingly.

BARNABY & ARNOLD.

October 18, 1856.

MRS. E. D. N. SOUTHWORTH writes for the Saturday Evening Post, *THE RABBIT STORY*. See Prospectus in another place.

To Farmers—Cash for Hides.

Farmers will find it to their interest to sell their hides to the Subscriber and have them tanned for home consumption, rather than sell them to others for transportation abroad. He is always ready with cash for hides at 6 1/2 cts. per pound, either at his Tannery one mile South of Salem on the Lisbon Road, or at WILLIAM'S OLD STORE, two door West of the Butter Store, Salem. Give him a call when you butcher.

Salem, Nov. 16, 1856. **HUGH BOONE.**

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified according to law, as Administrator of the estate of David Shaffer, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them according to law.

ERRATA: TEEGARDEN, Admin.

Nov. 25th, 1856-31.

J. M'MILLAN,

Dealer in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, &c. &c., Main St., Salem, Ohio, has just received all kinds of Medical, Classical, Scientific, Poetical, Miscellaneous, Juvenile and School Books. Bound Books, Pamphlets, Portraits, Pictures, Pencils, Slates, Writing Ink, Copying, Indelible, and Red Ink; Inkstands, Liquid Gum, Steel Pens, Pocket Maps, Diaries, &c., &c.

All kinds and best qualities of Foolscap; Letter; Bath Post, Commercial, Note, Fancy Note, Bill, and Drawing Papers. Envelopes, Plain and Fancy in great variety. Visiting and Reward cards. Water colors and Artists materials. Materials for Artificial flowers &c., &c.

A large stock of Dawson, Warren & Hydes celebrated GOLD PENS, that give such universal satisfaction, every one warranted. Music Books, at wholesale or retail. Dealers supplied with School Books and Stationery at Wholesale. Wall Paper in great variety.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

J. M'MILLAN.

Salem, O. Nov. 8th, 1856.

RIGHT-HOUSE ISLAND, an original Novel published by the author of "Zillah," &c., will be published in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. See Prospectus in another place.

S. G. THOMAS, M. D., & ELIZA L. S. THOMAS, M.D.

Surgeons, Physicians and Obstetricians, Have recently located themselves in Salem to attend to calls in their profession.

Office, West End of Main Street, South Side. They are prepared to teach students as heretofore, though with improved facilities. The Senior is importer of Papier Maché Models, and we have a variety of Skeletons, Models, &c., &c., for sale. Salem, June 19, 1856.

T. S. ARTHUR writes for THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, *THE WITHERED HEART*. See Prospectus in another place.

Call & Examine J. Deming & Co.'s, Groceries.

J. DEMING & Co.,

Have just returned from the Eastern Cities with a fresh Stock of

Family Groceries,

much the largest ever brought to this town, which they are determined to sell at a small advance on Cost.

We invite the citizens of Salem and vicinity to call and examine our Goods, we would call particular attention to our fine stock of TEAS.

We would say to country dealers that we can and will sell their Goods at Pittsburgh prices, such as Tea, Coffee, Rice, Sugars, Chocolate, Spices, Soap, Candles, Fish by the barrel, Herring by the box, common and fancy Candles, Foreign Fruits, and Nuts, Crackers by the barrel, &c., &c. Coffee from 11 to 12 1/2 cents per pound. The highest market price paid for Butter, Eggs, White Beans, &c., &c.

J. DEMING & Co.

Nov. 1, 1856.

HIDES!! HIDES!!

3000 HIDES Wanted, for which I will pay 60 cents a pound. Also, Sheep pelts bought at 10 cts. a pound.

E. ELDREDGE'S Leather Store,

Salem, Nov. 8, 1856-p.

LICE CARY writes for THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, *THE STORY OF A COUNTRY GIRL*. See Prospectus in another place.

\$500 REWARD!!

Stolen from the subscriber in New Brighton, Beaver County, Pa., on Friday night, Oct. 24th, 1856, a DARK BAY HORSE, heavy made, 15 1/2 hands high, chest white hind end, a large star in the forehead, and a snip on the nose, 3 years old, a natural trotter.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the horse and thief, or Twenty-five dollars for the horse.

Any information can be sent to the subscriber at New Brighton, or left at the office of the Bugle, Salem, Ohio.

JAMES FOMBELL.

Nov. 1, 1856.

WILLIAM HOWITT, the celebrated English writer for THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, *TALE LENGETTA, OR THE SQUATTER'S HOME*. See Prospectus in another place.

B. W. SPEAR, M.D., ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON; OFFICE OVER M'CONNEL'S STORE, ON MAIN STREET; Residence North Side of Green Street, second door West of the Eleventh street.

Salem, April 24, 1855.

FALL OF 1856.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF

Fall and Winter Goods!!!

We are now in receipt of our first large Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of a large and varied assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Embroideries, Velvets, Silks, and Brail Bonnets, Broche, Bay State, Waterloo, Silk and Satin Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' and Misses Fancy French Baskets, together with a general Stock of notions &c., &c.

We are also in receipt of a very large and extensive Stock of Carrets, Wall and Window Paper, China, Glass and Queensware, Men and Boys' Clothing, Brown and Beaded Slippers, Children's, Cane and Wool Flannels, Checks, Tickings, Linens, Bed Blankets, Marcellines Quilts, Wool and Linen Table Covers, Pittsburgh Carpet Chain, Rattings, Wicking, Beaver Tubs and Buckets, &c., &c.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, we beg leave to call your attention to the above Stock, feeling confident we have the will as we know we have the ability to offer you bargains not elsewhere to be found in this market. Call and examine for yourselves.

Respectfully,
J. & L. SCHILLER.

Salem, Oct. 4, 1856.

HANDSOME BUILDING

SITES IN SALEM, OHIO.

I am now prepared to sell those DESIRABLE LOTS, on Lisbon Street, opposite the dwellings of Messrs. Wright, Jones, Hillman, &c., &c. Enquire of John Deming, or the subscriber.

BENJAMIN BOWN.

I offer, also, for sale the Farm where I now reside; being 120 Acres, well improved, well watered, and in good condition, 2 1/2 miles South of Salem, on the Lisbon Road.

Aug. 23, 44 **BENJAMIN BOWN.**

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!!

The subscriber will offer for sale his valuable Farm, situated two miles South of Washington, Ohio, within a quarter of a mile of the Railroad crossing.

Persons desirous of purchasing a good farm will call and examine for themselves.

JOHN B. SUMMER.

Saturday, Nov. 13, 1856-p.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Miscellaneous.

THE COUNTY COURTS OF ENGLAND.

[The following article (attributed to the pen of Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Boston,) bears testimony to the propriety of the reform, in relation to the admission of parties to testify in their own suits. It also shows that Courts of Conciliation are practically and successfully in operation in England. The article is full of useful information about the judicial system of England.]

[From the Boston Law Reporter for November.]

A court, without lawyer and without a jury, is a novelty, if not an anomaly. Such, practically, is an English County Court.

By the invitation of Mr. Adolphus, known to the profession as a learned reporter and dandified barrister, and now a counsel, I attended a session of his court, in the Mary-le-bone district of London. The court-house is a large building, with its name printed on a large sign over the door, and easily found by the poorer class of suitors who may seek for it. The lower story is occupied by the offices of the registrar and of bailiffs, and the upper by the court-room. It was about noon; the court-room was well filled with parties and witnesses; the judge sat upon the bench, in a barrister's wig and gown; the registrar sat below him, as does the clerk of our courts, and there was a reasonable attendance of bailiff and other officers.

The course of proceedings may be best presented to the reader by a familiar description.

The registrar calls a case. John Lucas against William Brown. "John Lucas—John Lucas!" John Lucas in court!" calls the bailiff. John Lucas appears, and takes his stand in the witness-box, on the left of the judge, and is sworn. Mr. Brown is called in the same manner, and takes his place at the opposite box. They are in full sight of each other, separated by the registrar's desk. There are no written pleadings, but only the names and descriptions of the parties, and the plaintiff's bill, made out like a shop-bill, and sworn to. The judge reads over the bill to the plaintiff, and examines him upon it, and requires him to tell his story, when and how the contract was made, the goods delivered, and why the bill was not paid. He then asks defendant if he wishes to examine the plaintiff. Mr. Brown is quite ready to do so, and a series of questions is put and replied to, which develops the real issue quite as well as the best special pleading. Perhaps the very first question by the defendant is, "What is the value of the goods?" and the plaintiff replies, "I don't know, except as to the mode of payment; or else, that the dispute turns on the value or condition of some of the articles."

"Mr. Lucas, didn't my wife tell you that the pitcher was broken, and that the plates were not worth more than two shillings?"

"Then you admit," says the judge, "that you received all these articles, Mr. Brown?"

"I don't deny that, your honor."

"Have you got them now?"

"Yes, sir."

The judge then interposes as a day's man between them, and after a little talk between the parties and the judge, and perhaps an examination of Mr. Brown as to the condition of the pitcher and plates, the plaintiff deducts a little from his bill, and takes a judgment by instalments, at £10s. per month.

The next case is not contested. The defendant has been duly summoned, but does not appear. Still judgment is not given by default, but the careful and conscientious judge examines the plaintiff under oath, and if he deems it his witness, and gives judgment *in foro conscientia*, perhaps, too, by instalments, unless the plaintiff shows that the defendant is well able to pay at once, or is open to a suspicion of absconding or of concealing property.

Several intermediate cases are rapidly disposed of, there being no defence, or a defence easily yielded to, or easily broken down by a few inquiries, and then comes one of more difficulty, whether certain services were gratuitous or for pay. Both parties and their wives are examined, indeed all of both households. Here again the earnest and unskillful testimony of the wives, and the untidy questions put by the parties, cross-examination, let much light into the case, and the judge is able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Indeed with a little watch against irrelevance, the case seems to try itself. The next is a tort, and here it is a plain question that an assault was committed, but after a protracted offer, and that it is only a question of damages.

In another case, the defendant owns that he ought to pay the debt, and complains that the plaintiff, being a rich man, has pressed him. This statement, the rich man, who is a grocer, at the street corner, doubts, and to show his truth, offers a large extension of payment by instalments without interest, which the judge advises the defendant to be satisfied with; and judgment is entered accordingly, and both parties go away better satisfied than they came.

Then comes the case of a man who had obtained a judgment some time before, when the defendant does not pay, and a sort of chancery examination is made into the state of the defendant's affairs, on a charge that he has secreted property.

After this fashion, in a session of six hours, from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, the learned judge despatches a trial list which I am quite sure of our courts, aided by two counsel on each side, and by twelve citizens called from their business on purpose, would have needed as many days to dispose of.

There was but one lawyer in attendance, and he appeared only in two cases, and rather shabbily in those. In one, he cross-examined the plaintiff and his witnesses severely, and when called upon for the defence, had none to offer. His only hope was to break down the plaintiff's case. In the other, he attempted a defence by calling witnesses, after a more indirect manner; but the judge told him that if he did not call the defendant and his wife, who knew all about the main facts, he would not trouble him to go into an indirect defence. In each case, I am quite sure there would have been no defence but for the attorney, and that his services to a party were worth what he charged for, and a large bill of costs adjudged against them.

If the amount at stake exceeds £5, either party may require a jury as a matter of right; and the judge may in any case, at the discretion, order a jury, on motion of either party, yet in no case on the entire defect for this term, was a jury demanded, and I was told that it is very rarely that one is called, although the jurisdiction of the court extends to £50, which, on a comparison of the condition of the humbler classes in the two countries, is worth more than \$250 in America. It would not be just to say that this results solely from greater confidence in a judge's decision. The delay, increased costs, and the expense of counsel which a jury renders almost necessary, also contribute to the result.

I could not but be struck with the evident and decisive advantage of admitting, which usually amounts to requiring the testimony of parties. It prevents many suits being brought at all, prevents many defences being attempted, and shortens trials. When this system was introduced, after a revolution in the common law, it was opposed by many of the judges of the superior courts. The last Parliamentary examination showed that twelve of the fifteen judges of the Westminster court were satisfied of its advantage, and now, I believe, all doubts are removed. One of the eminent of these judges told me, at the Cambridge assizes, that he had been the last or one of the last to give in to the change; but that the balance of the advantages, as developed by several years' experience, was so decidedly in its favor, that nothing would justify a return to the excluding either of parties or interested persons. Mr. Adolphus told me that this practice of admitting wits to testify in their husband's cases was almost essential in a large portion of small contract cases, in cities, in which such affairs are often managed by the women solely. Even under the stricter rule of the old law, married women could trade in their own right by the custom of London. He said that the wives were usually biased witnesses, but that beside being often necessary witnesses, their earnest and unfeigned testimony usually brought out the truth. One would hesitate long before breaking down entirely the rule of public policy and humanity which secures to the relation of husband and wife the respect of absolute confidence, even in case of misconduct. This is often of more im-

portance to society than is the full development of testimony. Nor is it a small matter that the wife is protected against the means a husband may employ to secure or prevent or qualify her testimony, and that he is saved from the temptation. But it cannot be doubted, that in merely civil cases, and not in criminal cases, the arrangements, the admission of this testimony works well.

Leaving the court room, I passed into the registrar's office. This presents a scene something between a large collecting attorney's office, and a savings bank, as the court-room reminds one of a Probate Court. The course of proceedings is the best explanation of the system.

When a person has a demand for which he wishes the aid of the court, he goes to the registrar's office and presents his bill. The names of the parties and their residences, with a brief memorandum of the case, is entered in the books, in the manner of an attorney's collecting-book. The plaintiff makes an affidavit to his demand, pays a small fee, and goes his way. The registrar files the bill, issues a summons to the defendant, and the bailiff serves it. Payments must be made in to the registrar's office. If the defendant pays the debt, or any part of it, it is credited to the plaintiff, and notice is sent to him. If he declines the tender, or if the defendant makes no tender, and the plaintiff chooses to proceed, the case is put on the trial list for a certain day, and the parties notified to be present with their witnesses. When a judgment is rendered, it is entered in these books, and the costs taken. Each payment made by the defendant, where judgment is by instalments, is duly credited. These small accounts require a good many assistants to the registrar, and the books and business of paying and crediting, remind one of our savings bank. If the defendant fails to pay any instalment, execution issues for the whole debt; but the registrar of this court, who was a barrister, and a man of character and intelligence, told me that the plaintiffs seldom required it, and found it usually for their interest to extend the time. In the arrangements between parties at this office, the registrar often exercises an advisory jurisdiction.

This system discloses the secret of the non-appearance of attorneys. The provisions requiring the registrar to receive and file the demands in the first instance, and to issue the summons without formal written pleadings, and requiring that all moneys shall be paid to him, whether voluntary payments or on executions, leave nothing for the attorney to do. If not so intended, it yet has had the effect of keeping down a class of practitioners that the courts of large business in small amounts would inevitably have generated. There is nothing to prevent the employment of counsel, either in advising as to the commencement or prosecution of a claim, or in conducting the trial and arguing the case to the court, but attorneys, as such, are not needed; and an over-crowding, where there is no jury, no pleadings, small amounts at stake, and an intelligent jurist on the bench, are hardly worth their charges, except in a few peculiar cases. And the judge, somewhat like our Judges of Probate, is expected to be the adviser of both parties.

These County Courts, which are of recent legislative creation, and must not be confounded with the Sheriff's Courts of the old law, were established in the year 1846, by the act of 9 and 10 Victoria, with a jurisdiction to the extent of £20. Being found to work very well, this jurisdiction was raised to £50, and extended over a larger class of cases, by the act of 13 and 14 Victoria. There is a still further enlargement of their jurisdiction over classes of cases, though not of the limit of pecuniary value, in the act of this year.

As the courts now stand, their chief characteristic is the following:

The general jurisdiction extends over all "personal actions," when the debt, demand or damages do not exceed the sum of £50, whether on balance of account or otherwise. From this general jurisdiction, have heretofore been excluded cases in which the title to land, or to "any corporeal or incorporeal hereditaments, or toll, fair, market, or franchise, shall be in question, or in which the validity of any devise, bequest or limitation, under a will or settlement, may be disputed; or for any matter in dispute, or for any libel or slander, or for criminal conversation, or for seduction or breach of promise of marriage." But by the act of this year, the County Courts may try any cases, except for criminal conversation, which may be brought in any Superior Court of Common Law upon a written agreement to that effect being signed by both parties or their attorneys, and filed in court. And if the title to land, or to any corporeal or incorporeal hereditaments, toll, fair or franchise, comes incidentally in question, the judge may decide the question upon the written consent of the parties, but each decision incidentally given, is not evidence of title in another suit. A man can not split up a larger demand so as to bring it within £50, but the court has jurisdiction if the plaintiff waives the excess over £50 in his original bill; or if a demand originally exceeding that limit is reduced to £50 or less by credits, or by an offer admitted by the defendant.

In any case exceeding £20, if upon contract, or £5 if for tort, the defendant may, before trial, remove the case to a Superior Court, upon giving security. The judge may change the venue to any other County Court, for any cause, and any Superior Court may order a case pending before it to be tried in a County Court, on the application of either party, if the demand did not originally exceed £50, or if it be reduced to that sum by tender, admitted offer or otherwise.

The jurisdiction of the County Courts is not exclusive of the Superior Courts, but suits in the Superior Courts for causes within the jurisdiction of the County Courts and discouraged by penal provisions as to costs, except in cases where the plaintiff has more than twenty miles to travel to the court, or where the cause of action arose out of the county in which the defendant lives, or where an officer of the County Court is a party, and other similar cases in which a special certificate is granted.

The jurisdiction of the County Courts extends to some cases not of common law cognizance in England, as cases of demands not exceeding £50 respecting the part of an unliquidated balance of a partnership account; a distributive share of the personal estate of a person dying intestate, or for a legacy under a will, and in suits of interpleader. They have also jurisdiction for summary relief where houses, lands, or other corporeal hereditaments are unlawfully withheld by a tenant from his landlord.

In all cases of debt, or liquidated money demand, exceeding £20, the defendant must give written notice in court of his intention to defend, before the return day. If he fails of this, he is liable to be defaulted, with costs. In all other the plaintiff must come to court prepared to prove his claim, if he hears nothing from the defendant after summons. All judgments may be for payment by instalments, at the discretion of the judge.

The annual returns of the County Courts to Parliament, show the following table of cases entered (which includes all in which a summons is issued) in all the County Courts of the Kingdom since their establishment.

1847	429,215	1852	474,149
1848	427,611	1853	480,966
1849	435,191	1854	520,718
1850	396,793	1855	538,168
1851	441,584		

Of these, the numbers, which have been entered for trial, and in which judgments have been rendered, either by default, or *ex parte* hearing, or after trial, are as follows:

1847	267,446	1852	246,133
1848	249,118	1853	254,734
1849	226,403	1854	284,224
1850	217,173	1855	288,171
1851	233,646		

In each year the number settled, either by payment, compromise, or withdrawal, after summons, and before the opening of the court for trial, seems to have been somewhat less than one-half. In each of these eight years, the gross amounts for which judgment has been decreed in court has been between £810,000 and £629,000, without any material variation, or regular increase or diminution.

The salaries of the judges are liberal, and are arranged in classes according to the returns; and the judges and assistants must be barristers of a certain rank and a certain number of years' practice. Although the title is preserved, some of the larger counties are subdivided into districts, each having

its court, and for the convenience of suitors, the courts make circuits through the regions of their jurisdiction, holding courts at the large towns, at times previously announced in the newspapers.

Such are the English County Courts, which have directly and indirectly wrought so great changes in the judicial system of all England. At least, it may be said that there is much in them worthy the attention of the American legislator and jurist.

THE PAINTER OF SEVILLE.

BY SUSAN WILSON.

'Twas morning in Seville; and brightly beam'd
The early sunbeam in one chamber there,
Showing whither its glowing radiance gleam'd,
Rich, varied beauty. 'Twas the study where
Muriello, the famed painter, came to share,
With young aspirants his long cherish'd art,—
To prove how vain must be the teacher's care,
Who strives his own untaught knowledge to impart,
The language of the soul, the feelings of the heart!

The pupils came, and glancing round,
Mendes upon his canvass found,
Not his own work of yesterday,
But glowing in the morning ray,
A sketch so rich, so pure, so bright,
It almost seem'd that there were given
To glow before his dazzled sight,
Tints and expression warm from Heaven.

'Twas but a sketch—the Virgin's head,—
Yet was unearthly beauty shed
Upon the mildly beaming face;
The lip, the eye, the flowing hair
Had separate, yet blended grace,—
A poet's brightest dream was there!

Muriello enter'd, and amazed,
On the mysterious painting gazed;
"Whose work is this!—speak, tell me!—ho
Who to his aid such power can call,"

Exclaimed the teacher eagerly,
"Will yet be master of us all;
Would I had done it!—Ferdinand!
Isturiz! Mendez! say whose hand
Among ye lay!"—with half breath'd sigh,
Each pupil answer'd—"Not we!"

"How came it then?" impatiently
Muriello call'd, "but we shall see
Ere long into this mystery,
Sebastian!"

At the summons came
A bright-eyed slave,
Who trembled at the stern rebuke
His master gave.
For order'd in that room to sleep,
And faithful guard o'er all to keep,
Muriello bade him now declare
What rash intruder had been there,
And threaten'd if he did not tell
The truth at once, the dungeon cell.

"Thou answer'st not!" Muriello said,
(The boy had stood in speechless fear.)
"Speak or—!—at last he raised his head,
"And murmur'd, 'No one has been here.'"

"'Tis false!"—Sebastian bent his knee,
And clasp'd his hands imploringly
And said emphatic "none but me!"

"List," said his master, "I would know
Who enters here,—there has been found
Before, rough sketches strewn around,
By whose bold hand 'tis yours to show;
See that to-night strict watch you keep,
Nor dare to close your eyes in sleep.
On to-morrow morn you fail
To answer what I ask,

The lash shall force you—do you hear?
Hence to your daily task!"

'Twas midnight in Seville; and faintly shone
From one small lamp, a dim uncertain ray
Within Muriello's study:—all were gone
Who there, in pleasant tasks, or converse gay,
Pass'd cheerfully the morning hours away.
'Twas shadowy gloom, and breathless silence, save
That to sad thoughts, and to tottering fear a prey,
One bright-eyed boy was there,—Muriello's little slave.

Almost a child, that boy had seen
Not three five summers yet,
But genius mark'd the lofty brow,
Or which his looks of jet
Profusely curl'd; his cheek's dark hue,
Proclaim'd the warm blood flowing through
Each throbbing vein, a mingled tide,
To Africa and Spain allied.

"Alas! what fate is mine?" he said,
"The lash I fain would tell
Who sketch'd those figures,—if I do,
Perhaps e'en more, the dungeon cell!"
He breathed a prayer to Heaven for aid,
It came!—for soon in slumber laid,
He slept until the dawning day
Shed on his humble couch its ray.

"I'll sleep no more," he cried, "and now,
Three hours of freedom I may gain,
Before my master comes, for then
I shall be at his slave again.
Three blessed hours of freedom! how
Shall I employ them?—ah! e'en now
The figure on that canvass traced
Must be,—yes, it must be effaced."

He seized a brush—the morning light
Gave to the head a softer glow;
Gazing enraptur'd on the sight,
He cried, "shah! I efface it! No!
That breathing lip! that beaming eye!
Efface them!—I would rather die!"

The terror of the humble slave
Gave place to the overpowering glow
Of his feelings nature gave,
Which only gifted spirits know;
He touch'd the brow—the lip—it seem'd
His pencil had some magic power,
The eye with deeper feeling beam'd,—
Sebastian forgot the hour!
Forgot his master and the threat
Of punishment still hanging o'er him,
For with each touch new beauties met,
And mingled in the face before him.

At length 'twas finished; rapturously
He gazed—could aught more beautiful be!
A while absorbed, entranced he stood,
Then started; horror chill'd his blood!
His master and the pupils all
Were there e'en at his side!
The terror-stricken slave was mute,—
"Sebastian Gomez, better known by the name
of the Mulatto of Muriello, was one of the most
celebrated painters in Spain. There may yet be
seen in the churches of Seville, the celebrated
picture which he was found painting by his
master: a St. Anne, and a holy Joseph, which are
extremely beautiful, and others of the highest
merit." The incident related above occurred about
the year 1630.

[Now (1856,) the wife of Solomon Lukens,
Chester county, Pa.

Mercy would be denied,
E'en could he ask it; so he deem'd
And the poor boy half lifeless seem'd.

Speechless, bewilder'd,—for a space,
They gazed upon that perfect face,
Each with an artist's joy;
At length Muriello silence broke,
And with affected sternness spoke,

"Who is your master, boy?"
"You, Señor!" said the trembling slave,
"Nay, who, I mean, instruction gave
Before that Virgin's head you drew?"

"Again he answer'd—'only you,'
"I gave you none!" Muriello cried,—
"But I have heard," the boy replied,
"What you to others said."

"And more than heard," in kinder tone,
The painter said, "it plainly shown
That you have profited."

"What!" (to his pupils) "is his need?
Reward or punishment?"
"Reward, reward!" they warmly cried,
(Sebastian's ear was lent
To catch the sounds he scarce believed,
But with imploring look received.)

"What shall it be?" They spoke of gold,
And of a splendid dress,
But still unmoved Sebastian stood,
Silent and motionless.

"Speak," said Muriello, kindly, "Choose
Your own reward—what shall it be?
Name what you wish, I'll not refuse,
Then speak at once, and fearlessly."

"Oh! if I dared!"—Sebastian knelt,
And feelings he could not control
(But fear'd to utter even then)
With strong emotion shook his soul.

"Courage," his master said, and each
Essay'd, in kind, half-whispered speech,
To soothe his overpowering dread.
He scarcely heard, till some one said,
"Sebastian, ask, you have your choice,
Ask for your freedom!"—At the word
The suppliant strove to raise his voice—
At first but stifled sobs were heard,
And then his prayer—breathed fervently—
"Oh! master! make my Father free!"

"Him and myself, my noble boy,"
Warmly the painter cried—
Raising Sebastian from his feet,
He pressed him to his side.

"Thy talents rare, and thine love,
E'en more have fairly won,
Still be thou mine by other bonds,
My pupil and my son."

Muriello knew, e'en when the words
Of generous feeling passed his lips,
Sebastian's talents soon must lead
To fame that would his own eclipse.

And constant to his purpose still,
He joy'd to see his pupil gain,
Beneath his care, such matchless skill
As made his name the pride of Spain.

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